

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

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Notes.

SPENSER, THE POET OF IRELAND.

No. III.

It may be a mere fancy of mine, but I have always felt inclined to regard Spenser as being the real poet of Ireland, for it is only in his poetry that we meet with Irish scenery and Irish manners. As he spent the early part of his life mostly in London, and in reality knew very little of any part of England but Kent, he naturally described what fell under his eyes in Ireland, with whose people and scenery he seems to have been well acquainted. Of this I find the following proofs:—

When he would describe the force of the tide running up a river (iv. 3, 27), it is the Shannon, in which he had seen it, and not the Thames or Severn, in which he had not seen it, that he introduces; when the collision of two adverse billows (iv. 1, 42), it is in the “Irish Sounds” that it occurs; when he in a simile (ii. 9, 16) describes a cloud of gnats, it is “out of the fens of Allan,” a bog in the county of Cork, that they rise. The simile of the south wind dispelling the mist (iii. 4, 13) is evidently taken from what the poet must often have witnessed at Kilkolman. Nature holds her court (vii. 6) on the hill of Aeo in the same county, the change of which hill is the subject of a pleasing mythologic legend; and in his *Colin Clod’s come Home again*, he relates the loves of the two neighbouring streams, the Mulla

and the Bregog—a legend perhaps concerted between the poet and Sir Walter Raleigh, when the latter visited him at Kilkolman. I finally think that it was the Lakes of Killarney, which he must have visited, that made him place the bower of Alacrasia in a lake, and not in the sea like the palaces of Alcina and Armida.

In various parts of the poem we seem to meet with the abodes, the manners, and the habits of the rude and barbarous Irish. We may instance the cottage and the occupation of Corcæca and her daughter (i. 3, 10 *seq.*); the Witch’s abode (iii. 7, 5), and that of Schlauder and her own person; and the ford where the “fosters” waylay Timias (iii. 5, 17). Perhaps even the abode of Belphæbe and her nymphs (iii. 5, 39) may have had its prototype in the woods of Munster.

When we read the description of the “commune hall” in the Palace of Pride (i. 5, 3), with its minstrels, its bards, and its chroniclers, we are reminded at once of the abode of an Irish chief, or even the castle of an Anglo-Irish lord: for in such the poet must often have been a guest. He surely must have been more than once at that of Kilkenny. We may observe that while in the *Orlando* the knights frequently stop at inns, nothing of the kind occurs in *The Faerie Queene*, where at nightfall they always repair to castles or other private dwellings. Now in the *View*, &c., we are told more than once that “there be no Innes” where “lodging or horse meat or man’s meat” were to be had. And such, I have reason to think, was the case in remote parts of Kerry even within the present century, when the traveller or tourist was always a welcome guest in private houses.*

But it may be said—Is not Moore the poet of Ireland? Just as much, in my opinion, as Byron is the poet of Israel. Moore—though, I believe, of Celtic origin—in reality knew little of Ireland. He was born and reared in Dublin,† and therefore never mingled with the peasantry, who must be known if we would know the Irish character. He had, I think, little or no taste for natural scenery; and hence his *Irish Melodies* do not contain a single description of Irish scenery or a trait of Irish manners. He

* In 1813 one of the guides at Killarney proposed to me to make a pedestrian tour through the mountains of Kerry. “But,” said I, “there are no inns.” “Oh, never mind that,” said he; “for every day I will bring you to the house of some gentleman or other, who will be right glad to give you your dinner, bed, and breakfast next morning for the pleasure of your company.”

† Many many years ago, when I was a very young student in Trinity College, Dublin, I chanced to become acquainted with the successor of Moore’s father in the grocer’s shop in Augier Street, and I remember spending an evening drinking tea, playing cards, and eating oysters in the little parlour behind the shop, in which the poet must often have sat composing his early verses. But I was not then aware of it.

merely took some names of persons and some fabulous legends from the so-called histories of Keating and O'Halloran, and when these legends were really beautiful, he spoiled them by his light trifling mode of narrating them. Premising that, in my opinion, the finest verses ever produced in Ireland are Wolfe's on "The Burial of Sir John Moore," I would say, though many of the *Melodies* are pleasing and some really spirited, that, as a national poet, he was, in my mind, far inferior to Davis—the Tyrtæus of that wild band of hot-headed enthusiasts led by infatuated but honourable and well-meaning Smith O'Brien, some twenty or five-and-twenty years ago, who dreamed of such an utter impossibility as that of exciting the Irish Romanists to rise in arms against the power of England. I say so; for, with all their ignorance and enthusiasm, the Irish are not absolute fools, and therefore an insurrection in Ireland is just as probable an event as one in Wales or Cornwall. Will our statesmen ever get rid of their dread of this noisy unsubstantial bugbear? Let them do strict justice, and expect no thanks. An imaginative race, conscious of inferiority, never will be contented, but will always have imaginary wrongs to brood over, and on which they may display their national eloquence.

THOS. KIGHTLEY.

FENDLES: BEAUCHAMP.

The first of these names, spelt in various ways, has, I suppose, always been a puzzle to English genealogists. I mentioned it (iii. 409) when I had something to say about the Mortimer pedigree. But, although I am not yet able to decide what the real name is, I think that HERMENTRUDE (4th S. vii. 223) would like to know that the probability still seems to incline to its being a Spanish name barbarized into its present shape. There are in existence two copies in MS. of the *Lives of the Berkeleys* by Smyth of Nibley. One is at Berkeley Castle. I have never seen that MS.: it was the one used by Fosbrooke for his *Extracts from Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys*. The other is in the possession of Mr. Berkeley of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire. By his kindness I have been allowed to have this precious MS. in my own house. It is a magazine of Gloucestershire history. At the end of it is this statement:—

"The end of the third and last volume, conteynynge the seauen last ancestors of the antient and honorable familie of the Berkeleys (includinge the lord George that yet lyeth) wherein 127 yeares are taken up, viz^t from the viith yeare of the raigne of Kinge Henry the VIIth, Anno 1491, till the xvjth yeare of the raigne of King James of England &c. Anno 1618."

I give these particulars that HERMENTRUDE and other genealogists may see exactly what the authority is to which I am asking them to assent.

This "third and last volume" is bound up with the two preceding, which give the early history of the family. The three volumes or parts now form one large folio. The date 1618, no doubt, gives the time when Smyth finished his work at the end of the third volume or part. But I found other dates in places, as 1634, 1635, which were, I presume, insertions made by him afterwards.

Of course he comes to this puzzling name, which, however, seems not to have puzzled him. At p. 704, Smyth is showing how George, first Lord Berkeley of that Christian name, the lord who was living when he wrote, could claim several nationalities. He says:—

"By Margaret, wife of Thomas, the third daughter of Roger Mortimer, first Earle of March, sonne of Edmond Mortimer Lord of Wigmore, and of Margaret fendles his wife, daughter of William de fendles, a Spaniard Cozen to Queene Elleanor, first wife to Kinge Edward the first."

And in the dexter margin "a Spaniard."

This is a very positive statement, but it is worth listening to when made by a man such as Smyth was. I have searched the *Noblesza del Andalucia*, in *Sevilla*, 1588, but found nothing which English ingenuity or blundering could have reduced to Fendles.

However, a possible name is given by Gibbon in his "Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam" in the list of "Vredi Blasonia." At the end of—

"Sigilla Comitum Flandrie cum expositione historica Olivari Vredi Ivrisconsvlti Brvg. . . . Brugis Flandrarum apud Joannem Baptistam Kerchovium viâ altâ, sub signo Bibliorum. Anno 1639,"

is a list of arms collected by Julius Chifflet, son of John James Chifflet. It is in Latin and French. I know Vredius's book very well, but I do not possess it, and cannot here refer to it. Wherever it may be that the name occurs, Gibbon gives it, as I have said, under "Vredi Blasonia." The name is FENLES. He gives the name and arms thus:—

"Fienes. Scutum argenteum furvo Leone impressum. Arg. a Lion rampant Sab. (a place giving surname to a Family)."

This name certainly brings us very near to Fendles. It is most likely that in England the name Fienes could not have existed long without getting a *d* inserted. Where is Fienes?

Now the *Recueil Généalogique de Familles originaires des Pays Bas*, Rotterdam, 1775, gives at p. 365, and elsewhere, the name and coat of De Fienes. Gilles de Fienes occurs at the very beginning of the seventeenth century as "Chevalier, Seigneur de Renauville, fils de Maximilien Seigneur dudit Lieu." The arms on p. 363 to which p. 365 refers, are "d'argent au lion de sable, armé et lampasé de gueules. This is the coat of Fienes, as given by Vredius. It is not the coat of the ancient Norman-English family of

Fiennes, who bear Azure, three lions rampant or, armed and langued g.; and Elias Reusner, part v. p. 82 of his *Opus Genealogicum Catholicum*, 1592, gives "Stirpis Lucemburgice stemma secundum Comitum Fani S. Pavli ac Lignii, Fiennes Dominorum," but no arms. D. P.

Stuarts Lodge, Malvern Wells.

"PROVINCIAL CHARACTERISTICS."

The above *jeu d'esprit*, which appeared originally in the *Milesian Magazine* of Dr. John Brennan of Dublin, and which derived much of its point from the fact (hitherto unmentioned) that it was improvised in a company that fairly represented the literature and scholarship of the four Irish provinces, has been reprinted by Mr. T. Crofton Croker in his *Popular Songs of Ireland*, and by Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy in his *Casket of Irish Jewels*, with an accompanying *hint* that it may have been written by Dr. Brennan himself. Both Mr. T. C. Croker and Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy are entirely wrong in this conjecture, the pungent bagatelle in question having been extemporised by my father, a naval brother Medico and friend of the Doctor's, who, many years ago, gave me the original, from which I made the accompanying Latin translation, such as it is.

Croker, though a clever man, makes another decided mistake in quoting the humorous Irish song—

"I'm kin to the Callaghans, Brallaghans,
Nowlans and Dowlings likewise,"—

as if it formed part of a totally different song, called "I was the boy for bewitching them."

He is also, I think, wrong in explaining the vulgar Anglo-Irish curse, "Bad cess to you" by "Heavy taxation to you" (!!)—an Irish curse, no doubt, but I think interpreted with "bad success" by Mr. Croker.

"PROVINCIAL CHARACTERISTICS."

[In the third line Crofton and Duffy have "mist-all," erroneously for "missed all."] "

"A Connaught man
Gets all that he can,
His impudence never has missed all;
He'll seldom flatter,
But bully and batter,
And his talk's of his kin and his pistol.

"A Munster man
Is civil by plan,
Again and again he'll entreat you;
Though you ten times refuse,
He his object pursues,
Which is, nine out of ten times, to cheat you.

"An Ulster man
Ever means to trepan,
He watches your eye and opinion;
He'll ne'er disagree,
Till his interest it be,
And insolence marks his dominion.

"A Leinster man
Is with all cup and can;
He calls t'other provinces knaves;
Yet each of them see,
When he starts with the three,
That his distance he frequently saves."

"CHARACTERES PROVINCILIARUM."

"Connacie natus que possit cuncta lucratur;
Nec semper, auidax, fallitur omne petens;
Rarus adiutor, bacchans plerumque ferocit;
Armaque magniloquens prosapiamque crepat.

"Mononie natus civilis compositoque
Urbanus rogitat, saepe subinde rogat;
Si decies negitas, quod vult prosequitur ardens;
Ex decies novies fallere quemque parat.

"Ultonia natus deceptor semper ocellis
Inhiat et menti, callidus advigilans;
Ni sua res agitur nunquam dissentit amico;
Spiritus insultans imperiamque notat.

"Lagenie natus calices et pocula partit,
Atque alios nequam furciferosque vocat;
Ast ubi contendit triplex provincia cursu,
Quaque sibi videat,—occupat illa locum."

THOMAS STANLEY TRACEY, A.B.,
Ex-Scholar Trin. Coll., Dublin.

Limerick.

POETRY OF THE CLOUDS.

De Quincey, in his essay on Wordsworth's poetry, says, "it is singular that the gorgeous phenomena of cloud scenery have been so little noticed by poets." He considers Wordsworth to be the only poet who has satisfactorily observed the beauty of clouds and their weird fantastic shapes; and he naturally selects this point for his eloquent admiration. Naturally I say, for who is so fond of building "castles in the air" as De Quincey?

With his usual display of pyrotechnic rhetoric he dazzles the reader into the belief that the two or three passages which he "devolvit ore profundo" contain the only known allusions to these "vapoury appearances." This statement, supporting the theory that the ancient poets were insensible to natural beauty, I am anxious to disprove. The following are a few quotations, which I should be glad to see largely supplemented.

In Theocritus (xxv. 88) there is a passage similar to that quoted by De Quincey, in which a flock of sheep is compared with "rainy clouds."

Secondly, in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes there are many allusions, and especially in one passage (*Nubes*, 345-348) where clouds are likened to a panther, a wolf, a centaur, a bull, a stag, and a woman.

Again, Lucretius, treating of emanations (iv. 136), speaks thus of the forms seen in clouds:—

"sape Gigantum
Ora volare videntur, et umbram ducere laxe
Interdum magni montes avolsaque saxa
Montibus anteire et solem succedere præter;
Inde alios trahere atque inducere, belua nimbos."

In *Hamlet* De Quincey allows that there are some "gleams of evanescent allusions." I find more than that—namely, clouds with the form of a camel, a weasel, a whale.

I cannot refrain from quoting a beautiful description from a poet whom De Quincey has styled a "barbarian"—John Keats; although, perhaps, in point of time the quotation is impertinent:—

... "before the crystal heavens darken
I watch and dote upon the silver lakes
Pictured in western loveliness, that takes
The semblance of gold rocks and bright gold sands,
Islands and creeks and amber-fretted strands,
With horses prancing o'er them, palaces
And towers of amethyst," &c.

In fine, I do not find that Wordsworth, "if he did not first notice, certainly has noticed most circumstantially" what De Quincey cumbrously terms "the pageants of skybuilt architecture."

H. B. COTTERILL.

The Philberds, Maidenhead.

ANOTHER OLD JENKINS.—I enclose a cutting from *Berrow's Worcester Journal* of April 1, 1871, in the hope that some correspondent of "N. & Q." resident in the neighbourhood will investigate the case as thoroughly as MR. POLE CAREW did that of Edward Couch of Torpoint, stated to be one hundred and ten, but clearly proved (*and* p. 200) by MR. POLE CAREW, upon investigation, to be ninety-five!—

"In our obituary this week we record the death, on the 25th ult., of John Jenkins, of Coddington, near Ledbury, Herefordshire, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and seven years. The deceased lived with his daughter, who is now about eighty-five years of age, in a small mud hut near Coddington Cross, and was formerly a farm labourer of very industrious habits. For many years, however, he has been supported by parochial relief. Some few years ago Mr. Treherne and Mr. Andrews, of Bosbury, visited the old man, and were surprised to find him in want of many necessary articles, such as bed-clothing, &c., whereupon they made an appeal to the inhabitants on his behalf, and sufficient money was raised to buy such necessities as he stood in need of. The deceased was in possession of all his faculties up to the time of his death. He freely indulged in the habit of smoking."

Perhaps, looking at the *date* and the *name*, it is only a hoax played off upon the *Worcester Journal*.

A. O.

SURNAMES IN DOMESDAY BOOK.—In going through the index to the Domesday Survey, I find the names "Rogerus *Deus salvet dominas*," and "Adam filius Durandi *Malis opibus*." I presume that these were the surnames of the persons referred to, and think them sufficiently curious to make a note of them.

The name of Roger appears to have been singularly associated with gallantry and politeness, for I have the impression of a mediæval seal

bearing the device of a man carrying a *rose*, with the legend, "Sigillum Rogeri quasi rosa gerena." Again, Sir Roger de Coverley is, and will ever be, our beau-ideal of the gallant gentleman.

M. D.

SIGNBOARDS.—The latest phase of the temperance movement is, as your readers are probably aware, the institution of public-houses without the drink. One or two of these houses have been opened in Liverpool, and have been attended with a tolerable amount of success. The following is a copy of a signboard over one of these temperance publichouses, and some future historian of signboards may perhaps be grateful for its preservation in the columns of "N. & Q." :—

"A publichouse without the drink,
Where men may read and smoke and think,
Then sober home return.
A stepping-stone this house you'll find;
Come, leave your rum and beer behind,
And truer pleasures learn.

"Workman's Rest. Admission 1d. per week. Open from 6 to 10."

F. S.

BARON LIEBIG'S TESTIMONY TO THE VALUABLE SERVICES OF DISTINGUISHED FRENCH SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY MEN.—Liebig, the celebrated chemical investigator and author, to whom agricultural science and progress are so much indebted, paid a handsome compliment, the other day, at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, to the scientific and literary men of Paris, when he stated how much he (forty-eight years ago) and other Germans had been indebted to Parisian men of science and others, when first visiting Paris for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, amidst the abundant means afforded by that great city. Baron Liebig mentioned, in particular, the names of Gay-Lussac, Arago, Dulong, Thénard—all men of first-rate eminence—to whom he and other Germans were deeply grateful for taking them by the hand, and giving them every possible aid and encouragement. The Baron said he could mention many of his countrymen—surgeons, naturalists, and orientalist—who, like himself, thankfully remember the active support which they met with from the savans and the literati of Paris. A warm sympathy for all that is noble and good, he said, and an unselfish hospitality, are among the finest traits of the French character. The French, the Baron said, will soon again be actively engaged on the neutral ground of scientific pursuits, in which the best minds of both nations must meet; and by this means the efforts of both, united in a common cause, will, by degrees, help to calm down the bitter feelings of the French against Germany—feelings of deeply wounded national pride—the consequences of the war which was forced upon Germany.

Such notes of peace and goodwill, proceeding from so eminent a quarter, must have a happy effect, and will be hailed with satisfaction on every hand. The new "reign of terror" which now prevails cannot last; and the voices of the eloquent successors of Guizot, Cousin, and Villemain, of Cuvier and Blainville, will soon again be heard by admiring and thronging audiences, without fear of being drowned by the thunder of cannon.

JOHN MACRAY.

Oxford.

JOHN KEMPE, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—It may interest your correspondent MR. W. J. LOFTIE, who makes mention of the arms of this archbishop at p. 254 of the present volume of "N. & Q.," to say that they are emblazoned in the fine east window of Bolton Percy church. He was Archbishop of York from 1426 to 1452, when he was translated to Canterbury. The arms are those of Kempe—Field gules, three garbs or, two and one, and round the shield a "bordure engrailed or," impaling those of the see of Canterbury. Above is the figure of the archbishop, the size of life, habited in chasuble, dalmatic, embroidered stole, sandals, and jewelled gloves, his left hand holding a crozier, whilst his right hand is raised in the act of benediction. His head is surrounded by a nimbus or glory. The window in question is said to contain some of the finest fifteenth-century glass in the county of York.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Bolton Percy, near Tadcaster.

THE LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS OF PARIS.—The following extracts from some French newspapers now before me may be welcome to some of your readers who take an interest in the fate of the splendid libraries and museums of Paris:—
Le Temps of March 7, quoting from the *Constitutionnel*, says:—

"Aucun de nos splendides établissements artistiques et scientifiques n'a sérieusement souffert du bombardement barbare des Prussiens.

"La coupole de la chapelle de la Vierge, à Saint-Sulpice, peinte par Lemoyne et restaurée après un incendie par Callet, n'a reçu qu'une égratignure.

"Le palais du Luxembourg, tout rempli d'œuvres d'art, n'a reçu ni un obus ni un éclat d'obus. Toutes les statues du grand jardin sont intactes.

"L'École des mines a reçu un obus, qui a causé, dans les collections minéralogiques, un dégât qui est évalué à une quinzaine de mille francs.

"La couverture du dôme du Panthéon a bien été traversée par un obus, mais cet obus ayant rencontré sous la couverture une seconde coupole en pierre de taille, il s'est arrêté et n'a pas touché aux peintures du baron Gros.

"La serre du Jardin des Plantes qui a été touchée est déjà réparée, si bien qu'en ce moment on ne voit plus trace de l'accident.

"Notre incomparable dôme des Invalides, le Louvre, la Sainte-Chapelle du Palais, la cathédrale de Paris, notre vieille église romaine de Saint-Germain-des-Prés, sont entièrement saufs.

"En résumé, il n'y a eu que des constructions particulières, en grande quantité malheureusement, qui ont souffert. En moins de six mois, nos maçons auront tout réparé."

The same newspaper of March 10 gives the following paragraph from the *Journal officiel*:—

"On s'occupe activement au Musée du Louvre de rétablir les collections dans l'état où elles étaient avant le siège. D'ici à peu de jours, plusieurs salles pourront être ouvertes au public.

Again, the *Temps* of March 14, says:—

"Plusieurs salles du musée du Louvre viennent d'être réorganisées. Le public pourra les visiter à partir du mardi 14 mars, de dix heures du matin à quatre heures du soir. On entrera par l'escalier de Henri II, pavillon de l'Horloge."

HENRY W. HENFREY.

Markham House, Brighton.

AN OLD OXFORD EPIGRAM.—Cyril Jackson was Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and Nathan Wetherell (Master of University College), Dean of Hereford, about the beginning of this century. Wetherell when elected to the headship of University was very poor. At that time the Oxford Canal was not completed, and the shares in it were selling at almost nominal sums. Wetherell, beginning to receive an income from his college, bought shares in the canal, which ultimately were worth six hundred pounds per share, and became very rich.

Dr. Burton, a canon of Christ Church, had a daughter who was very clever, and wrote some very pretty verses. She was known by the name of "Jack Burton." Among other little poems was the following, on the above little history of Cyril and Nathan:—

"As Cyril and Nathan were walking by Queen's,
Says Cyril to Nathan, 'We two are both deans,
And bishops perhaps we shall be.'
Says Nathan, 'You may, but I never shall;
I will take care of my little canal,
And leave you to look after the sea' (see)."

I was a member of University College before 1800, and remember the production of this epigram. I never saw it in print. F. C. P.

Queries.

ANARKALA, FAVOURITE WIFE OF AKBAR.

"His ungracious son (Selim), holding fast his former impiety, and being at the head of an army of seventy thousand men, upon whom he had conferred many commands, refused to do it, unless he would give a general amnesty to all the conspirators, whose lives and well-beings were as dear to him as his own. This answer incensed his father to a denial, whereupon he dislodged his army, and marched to Elabasse, where he commanded all sorts of coin, of gold, silver, and brass to be stamped with his own name and motto; which, to vex his father, he sent to him, and besides courted his father's wife Anarkala."—Sir Thomas Herbert's *Travels into Asia and Africa*, vol. i. p. 419; Harris's *Voyages and Travels*.

"Yet, notwithstanding that long-continued custom

there for the eldest son to succeed the father in that great empire, Achabar Cha, father of the late king, upon high and just displeasure taken against his son, for climbing up into the bed of Anarkeles, his father's most beloved wife (whose name signified the Kernel of a Pomegranate), and for other base actions of his, which stirred up his father's high displeasure against him, resolved to break that ancient custom; and therefore in his lifetime protested that not he, but his grandchild, Sultan Coobsurroo (Khura), whom he always kept in his court, should succeed him in that empire."—*A Voyage to East India*, by Mr. Edward Terry, Chaplain to Sir Thomas Roe, printed with the *Travels into East India* of Sig. Pietro Della Valle. London, 1665.

Anár Kali, meaning the pomegranate bud, is supposed to have been the pet name given by Akbar to his favourite wife Donna Juliana, of Portuguese extraction, with reference to Granada,* the last Moorish stronghold in Spain, which has a split pomegranate, its armorial bearing, carved or painted on its public buildings, from the introduction of which fruit into Europe the name is said to be derived.

When Abul Fagl, the enlightened minister of Akbar, was basely murdered by order of the Prince Selim, in A.D. 1603, the Selima Begum was sent on an embassy to Ilá-ábás, the modern Allah-ábád, to bring him to court at Agra, when reported to be sincerely penitent for this execrable murder. According to one account, the Begum, or Sultána Selima, was only the adoptive, and not the real mother of Selim, afterwards Jahán-gir; but either way she would appear to have been the same as Anár Kali, supposed to be the Poppa, or Pápi Bai, proverbial for misrule, among the Rájputs.

Were Selim, Murád and Danial, the sons of Akbar, all three, the sons of one and the same, or by different mothers? and in what Hindu works is any account given of the misdoings for which the Poppa Bai has become proverbial among the Rájputs?

R. R. W. ELLIS.

Starcross, near Exeter.

"ANIMA CHRISTI."—This prose is usually assigned to St. Ignatius. Some say that St. Thomas Aquinas was the writer. Ramboch, I believe, makes it doubtful, only so far committing himself as to say that it is found in a book of devotion of the fourteenth century. Is it to be found in the works of St. Thomas? and if not by that saint, to whom is the Catholic world indebted for such a devotion?

H. A. W.

MADLE. AURETTI.—I have an engraving, date 1745, of Madlle. Auretti, a theatrical personage, of whose history I should be glad to know something.

A. E. BARRETT.

[There are two engraved portraits of this once-famed

* *Pomarium Britannicum*, Henry Phillips, F.H.S., p. 312.

† Mountstuart Elphinstone's *History of India*, vol. ii. p. 307.

dancer in the British Museum, one by Scotin and the other by T. Ryley. Of her personal history very little is known. Horace Walpole, in a letter to Sir Horace Mann, dated Dec. 23, 1742, says, "We are making great parties for the Barberina and the Auretti, a charming French girl."

OLD BALLAD.—Can any of your correspondents inform me if the ballad of which I give the first verse (it consists of seven) is printed? I have it in black letter 12mo, and the heading is "A Pleasant Song." The words seem familiar to me, yet I cannot at this moment trace it to any printed source:—

"For earthly chance, for joy or paine
I neither hope nor doe despair:
In sickness, health, in losse or gaine,
My God I praise, and doe not care
For wealth, for want, for well, for woec.
I force no friend, I feare no foe."

JAS. CROSSLEY.

"BRIDES OF ENDERBY."—What is the legend which gave its name to the tune of the "Brides of Mavis Enderby," referred to by Jean Ingelow in her poem of the "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire, 1571"? and why was this tune used as an alarm?

A. R. K.

[This query appeared in our 3rd S. v. 496, without eliciting a reply. An account of the remarkable high tide in 1571 is printed from Holinshed in Pishey Thompson's *History of Boston*, edit. 1836, p. 63.]

REMARKABLE CLOCK.—I have been informed by a correspondent at Barcelona that there is for sale, or has been lately sold in London, a very curious and valuable astronomical clock, made by a watch and clock maker of the name of Billeter of Barcelona, and said to be worth 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* Being desirous of discovering whether the said clock is still offered for sale, I shall be much obliged if you can elicit any particulars concerning it; and if it is in London, where it is to be viewed.

A. L. McEWAN.

61, Threadneedle Street, London.

"COUTUMIER OF THE ORDER OF THE VISITATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY."—I have been trying for some time to see or to purchase a copy of the above book. I have not met with it at the British Museum or Sion College Library. Could any of your readers help me?

H. A. W.

A GEM QUERY.—I have a very beautiful intaglio representing, I believe, the head of Perseus. It is signed A. ΠΙΧΑΕΡ. Is this the name of a modern French or German artist, written in Greek letters? Was there an ancient Greek gem-cutter of this name? and, if so, what does the initial stand for?

P. W. S.

Hôtel de Luxembourg, Nice.

NEW GERMAN FLAG.—In the *Times* of March 1, 1871, I read what follows:—

"THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—The new German imperial flag has just been decided upon, and is adopted already by Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden. It is *mi-partis* of,

sable, gules, and argent, and has for supporters the two Indians armed with maces of the Prussian crest.—*Globe*."

Mi-parti is not used in England. Guillim, edition 1724, p. 25, gives the shield of Panowitz as a rare coat, "Parted per pale and base, gules, argent and sable." It is given in the *Wappenbuch* as the coat of Panwitz, and is so quoted by Spener. But this is not *mi-parti*. The bearing is, as far as I know, rare everywhere. It is seen, for instance, in the coat of Falier of Venice: "Spaccato, semipartito d' oro e di azzurro nel capo, sopra l' argento"; and of Foscari: "Spaccato, semipartito nel capo, l. di azzurro col S. Marco di Venezia, 2. d' argento: sopra l' oro." Here, in Foscari, 1. is the dexter side of the upper half, 2. the sinister: the whole lower half is gold.

But what is this new German imperial flag? Will some one who knows put it into intelligible language? It would also be interesting to hear what position is occupied by the supporters of a flag?

D. P.

Stuarts Lodge, Malvern Wells.

GORSE.—A young lady trusts that the learned contributors to "N. & Q." will not find it beneath alike their dignity and their knowledge to acquaint her with the emblematic meaning of the shrub gorse. Before venturing to appeal to them, she has searched for it in vain in all the Languages of Flowers and other similar authorities to which she has access.

MONTE DE ALTO.

[A suggestion occurs to us, we may say is just on our lips, that gorse is an emblem of a good old English custom, which is said to go "out of fashion when the gorse is out of blossom."]

HOLCUS LANATUS.—Apropos of "Fog," why is this grass called *Yorkshire fog*?

JAMES BRITTEN.

IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS' LISTS.—Is there any book published in which I can find complete lists of the Irish Houses of Commons?

EDMUND M. BOYLE.

[Lodge's "Parliamentary Register of the Irish House of Commons from 1585 to 1769" is printed in the *Liber Mæmorum Publicorum Hiberniæ*, being the Report of R. Lascelles, published by the Record Commission, 2 vols. 1824, fol. See Part I. pp. 1-40. For a continuation of the list to the year 1800, consult *The Journals of the House of Commons of Ireland*, vols. viii. to xix. Dublin, 1796-1800, fol.]

JOHN KERSEY.—Kersey's *Elements of Algebra* (folio, London, M.D.C.LXXIII.) is very affectionately dedicated by the author to his patrons the Dentons. This dedication, doubtless familiar to many mathematical scholars, I have given *in extenso*, with the hope that it may elicit some information from your learned correspondents concerning two points connected with the same, which hitherto I have been unable to obtain.

The following is in accordance with the original, with the exception of some of the capitals:—

"To Alexander Denton of *Hillesdon* in the county of Bucks, Esquire, and M^r Edmund Denton his brother; the hopeful blossoms, and only offspring of the truly just and virtuous Edmund Denton, Esq.; son and heir of S^r Alexander Denton, Knt. A faithful patriot, and eminent sufferer in our late intestine wars, for his loyalty to his late Majesty King Charles the First of ever-blessed memory: John Kersey, in testimony of his gratitude, for signal favours conferr'd on him by that truly noble family; which also gave both birth and nourishment to his *mathematical* studies, humbly dedicates his labours in this Treatise of the Elements of the Algebraical Art."

I have searched several biographical works, but cannot find any mention made of Sir Edmund Denton, Knt., and, as a matter of course, neither of his troubles. A reference to where such may be found will be gratefully accepted. Also, what were the circumstances which sufficiently interested the Denton family in the author's behalf as to influence them to give "both birth and nourishment" to his algebraical studies?

J. PERRY.

Waltham Abbey.

[Sir Alexander Denton, Knt. (born 1596, died in Jan. 1644-5), resided at Hillesden House, Bucks, which was garrisoned in 1641 for King Charles I., and its situation, about fifteen miles from Oxford and eight from Aylesbury, rendered it a place of importance. In 1643 it was taken by the Parliamentary forces, of which Vicars, in his *Parliamentary Chronicle*, 1646, ii. 131, 133, has given the following account:—"It was taken by a party that went from Newport Pagnell, and some from about Banbury, they being in all not above an hundred; yet there were in the house 140, many whereof were then taken prisoners, and about 100 arms, but Sir Alexander himself escaped." . . . "The taking of Hillesden House, which a week before the garrison of Aylesbury attempted, but could not take; after which time, and before we endeavoured it, the enemy had sent in two or three loads of ammunition, where were taken above 200 prisoners, about twelve barrels of powder, and proportionable match, all their arms, and about fifty horse, which service was much to the ease and comfort of the poor inhabitants of the almost wasted county of Buckinghamshire, which was oppressed by them; and by the countenance of which house, great sums of money and contributions were raised both for themselves and Oxford, and a regiment of foot, and a completing Col. Smith's regiment of horse, was speedily intended, where also were taken Sir Alexander Denton and the said Col. Smith, besides two field officers and divers captains." The pedigree of the Denton family of Hillesden is given in *Lipcomb's Bucks*, iii. 17.—The works of John Kersey are better known than his personal history. He was born in 1616, and died about 1690.]

"KILMENY."—In what collection of ballads shall I find one bearing the above name? It gave a name to and apparently suggested the idea of a novel by William Black, published about a year ago.

K. R.

["Kilmenny" is the thirteenth Bard's Song in Night II. of *The Queen's Wake*, a Legendary Poem, by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

"Bonny Kilmenny gaed up the glen;
But it wasna to meet Duncraig's men," &c.]

"LA BELLE DAME SANS MERCI."—From what source did Keats derive the original idea of this poem?
F. GLEDSTANES WAUGH.

[Most probably from the poem of the same name, generally attributed to Alain Chartier; but which M. Paulin Paris (*Manuscrits français*, vii. 252) regards as having been written by Jean Marot.]

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—Wanted the name of any writer on portrait-painting in water-colours who treats more diffusely on the subject of draperies, &c., than Mr. Merrifield does.
T. H. B.

MEDÆVAL SEAL FOUND IN THE ISLE OF ELY: ROBERT WILSON OF MARCH, IN THE ISLE OF ELY. A friend of mine has sent me an impression from a seal, about three quarters of an inch in diameter. In the centre, on a heraldic rose, lies a lion curled up and asleep; and round him is the inscription, EN LE ROSE LE LIVN REPOSE.

The brass seal from which this is taken was found, I am told, in the rectory garden at Wentworth, near Ely. From its general appearance and the lettering, I have been inclined to place its date about the fourteenth century.

I have also an octavo print representing a man, in the dress of sixty years ago, resting his left arm on a coupled pillar, on which the word "Providence" is inscribed, and holding in his right hand a scroll bearing this inscription:—

"I, Robert Wilson of March, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, am of opinion that, take England, Scotland, and Ireland, the West Indies and America, sea and land together, I have seen more of those parts of the world than any man existing."

Can any of your Cambridgeshire correspondents inform me whether the seal mentioned belonged to any county family there, or was merely a personal badge and motto of some long-distant rector? Lysons says the manor was annexed to the office of sacrist to the monastery of Ely. And secondly, as to who Robert Wilson of March was, and on what grounds he rested his somewhat pretentious claim?
SAMUEL SANDARS.
28, Gloster Place, Hyde Park.

SONG, "LAURIGER HORATIUS."—Can you inform me where I can find the words of a song called "Lauriger Horatius"? It used to be sung at one of the American universities.
T. J. WADDINGHAM.

STYRING FAMILY.—Any genealogical or other information respecting the following persons will oblige:—Nathaniel Styring and Jane Watson, married in Rotherham 1663; Thomas Styring, born 1726; John Styring, born 1726; Robert Styring, born 1729; William Styring, born 1733,—all of Misson.
C. W. STYRING.

Eldon Mount, Leeds.

STERNHOLD AND HOPKINS.—Is there any truth in the statement made by a writer in the *Illustrated*

Review of March 1, that the following verse was the joint product of these twin poets?—

"And how did he commit their fruits
Unto the caterpillar,
And eke the labour of their hands
He gave to the grasshopper."

By-the-bye, it is a little curious that the Psalms should have been twice versified by a combination of poetic talent. The task was not too great for one writer, and we cannot compare the success achieved by Messrs. Sternhold & Hopkins, or Messrs. Tate & Brady, with that which MM. Erckmann-Chatrion have won.
C. J. R.

[In the first edition (1548-9) of *Certaine Psalmes* by Thomas Sternhold (without Hopkins), the verse reads as follows:—

"Nor how he did commit their fruites
Unto the caterpyller:
And all the labour of their handes
He gave to the grasshopper"

Psalm lxxviii. ver. 46.

The same reading is given in the folio edition of 1586 by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others.]

SUN-DIAL QUERIES.—1. What is the best practical book, in English, French, or Latin, on the construction of sun-dials?

2. Where shall I find the most complete account of mottoes suitable for sun-dials? I know those quoted in "N. & Q."

3. Where can I find picturesque designs for mural sun-dials? I suppose these are not to be found in a collected form. Reference, therefore, to even one will oblige.

4. Will not some of your correspondents, in England or on the Continent, who know of quaint or picturesque sun-dials, oblige the readers of "N. & Q." by a list of them?
P. W. S.
Hôtel de Luxembourg, Nice.

A TOADSTONE RING.—I have a ring containing a stone of a brownish-fawn colour, set in gold. The stone is about five-eighths of an inch by half an inch in size, and two-eighths of an inch thick; and has, according to the story in the family, been in our possession for many generations. We have always held it to be a toadstone, and tradition says it was efficacious in preventing miscarriages. I should be grateful for any information on the subject.
H. S. C.
Arts Club.

UMBROVE.—There are several families of that name in Holland, and they say that their ancestors were Scotchmen. A branch of the Umbrove family must, then, have emigrated from Scotland in 1600 or afterwards.

Some years ago, one of these Dutch Umbroves happening to be in Edinburgh, saw his very name written on the plate of some doors in that city. If any Scotch Umbrove can confirm the above statement, and give some information that would throw light upon it, I shall feel much obliged.

I should also like to know what arms the Scotch family bears, and if it can retrace its ancestry back till 1600.

A DUTCH LADY.

Bierhaven.

FRENCH WESLEYAN MAGAZINE.—Can any one inform me whether there has been published during this century a Wesleyan or Methodist magazine in French? I desire to see the numbers for 1830, 1831, 1832. I have reason to believe such a magazine has been published, but cannot find it in the British Museum.

J. F. H.

CHOICE OF WORDS: "WINK" OR "BLINK"?—The word *wink* is so often used instead of *blink*, when the meaning is that a person purposely blinds himself, or shuts his eyes to any transaction, that I think the expression must be employed simply from imitation, and without a thought that the word *blink*, while being more elegant, really expresses in its symbolical sense the meaning intended to be conveyed by the term *wink*; which, being associated with the habit known as "ogling," had better be left solely to express its own vulgar meaning.

Lexicographers give the same definition in the case of each word; but I think that good taste and symbolical analogy both seem to sanction the exclusive use of the term *blink* in the sense of "shutting out of sight," or "purposely evading" any question or allusion.

M. A. B.

Replies.

OLD SANDOWN CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

(4th S. vi. 569; vii. 103, 175.)

H. H. will be pleased to learn that the very fine old carved oak chimney-piece, to which he judiciously drew attention (p. 175), has not been doomed to the destruction he deprecates.

The armorial bearings to which H. H. alludes are those of Richard Weston, first Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Charles I., Governor of the Isle of Wight, &c., which are boldly and artistically carved upon this interesting relic, which formerly stood in the banqueting hall, but which, on the demolition of the castle, was carefully preserved by the Royal Engineers at Sandown; until at length, application having been made officially to Government, the carving in question, after due investigation, was made over to Lieut.-Colonel G. Weston, a collateral descendant of the said Richard Weston, whose family became extinct in the direct male line on the death of Thomas, fourth Earl of Portland.

R. E.

Your correspondent G. will, I trust, permit me to set him right as to the date of the demise of Richard Weston, first Earl of Portland. He

died at Wallingford House, near Whitehall, on March 13, 1634 (O. S.), not in March 1635.

My authorities in support of this correction are—1. The certificate in the College of Arms, signed by Jerome Weston, second Earl of Portland, son and heir of the deceased, a copy of which is appended to the *Westonorum antiquissimæ et equestris familie Genealogia*, by Sir William Segar, Garter King-at-Arms. 2. Harleian MS. 1137, in which the armorial achievement borne at the funeral of Richard Earl of Portland is delineated. 3. The inscription on his magnificent monument in Winchester Cathedral, which runs as follows:

"Depositum
RICARDI WESTON, COMITIS PORTLAND,
Magni Angliæ Thesaurarii
quo munere fungi
cepit
anno Regiæ Caroli quarto,
idque simul cum vita exiit
anno predicti domini regis
decimo,
annoque Domini Redemptoris 1634,
decimo tertio die Martii."

I may add that King Charles, "who dearly loved him," visited the dying earl in his last moments, and commanded the court to wear mourning for him. His son Jerome, second Earl of Portland, was appointed to succeed him as Lieutenant-General of the province of Southampton, Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrooke Castle and of all the fortresses in the said island; but he lost these appointments under the Commonwealth.

I. A. N.

TRAPP'S "VIRGIL."

(4th S. vii. 237.)

Having read Trapp's translation of the *Æneid* with satisfaction, I offer my opinion that it has been unduly depreciated. I cannot deny the applicability of "cold" to Trapp; but he has the merits of fidelity, pains-taking, and a thorough knowledge of his author. I know no translation so faithful, and none in blank verse more spirited. Mr. Collins, in his *Ancient Classics for English Readers*, has given an excellent essay on Virgil, and has generally used the translation of the late Professor Conington, as good a scholar as Trapp, and perhaps a better poet. I limit my comparison to four passages:—

"Dixit, et avertens rosea cervice refulsit
Ambrosiæque comæ divinum vertice odorem
Spiravere; pedes vestis defluxit ad imos;
Et vera inaccessu patuit dea."—*Æn.* l. 402-5.

"She said; and as she turned, her rosy neck
Shone bright: her hair a fragrant divine
Ambrosial breathed. Down falls her waving robe,
And by her walk the goddess moves confessed."

Trapp.

"Ambrosial tresses round her head
A more than earthly fragrance shed;

Her falling robe her footsteps swept,
And showed the goddess as she slept."—*Conington*.

"Sic pater Æneas, intentis omnibus, unus
Fata renarrabat divùm, carusque docebat:
Conticuit tandem, factoque hic sine quievit."
Æn. iii. 716.

"Thus Prince Æneas, while all silent sate,
Alone related the decrees of heaven,
And his own voyages described: he stopped
At length, and ending here, retired to rest."

Trapp.

"So King Æneas told his tale,
While all beside were still—
Rehearsed the fortunes of his sail,
And Fate's mysterious will:
Then to its close his legend brought,
And gladly took the rest he sought."—*Conington*.

"His medium dictis sermonem abruptum, et auras
Ægra fugit, seque ex oculis avertit et aufert;
Linquens multa metu cunctantem et multa parantem
Dicere: suscipiant famule conspaspasque membra,
Marmoræ referunt thalamo, stratisque reponunt."
Æn. iv. 388-392.

"This said, she in the middle of her speech
Breaks off abrupt, and sickening shuns the light;
With loathing turns her eyes from his, and leaves
Him wavering, and a thousand things to say
Irresolute in fear. Her maids support
Her body as she sinks into their arms,
And lay her fainting on the royal bed."—*Trapp*.

"Her speech half-done, she breaks away,
And sickening shuns the eye of day,
And tears her from his gaze.
While he, with thousand things to say,
Still falters and delays.

Her servants lift the sinking fair,
And to her marble chamber bear."—*Conington*.

"Disce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem,
Fortunam ex aliis."—*Æn.* xii. 435-6.

"True toil and virtue learn, dear youth, from me,
Fortune from others."—*Trapp*.

"Learn of your father to be great,
Of others to be fortunate."—*Conington*.

Mr. Collins says:—

"The recent admirable translation of the *Æneid* into the metre of Scott by Mr. Conington will undoubtedly take its place henceforward as by far the most poetical, as it is also the most scholarly and faithful, rendering of the original."—P. 7.

I have taken the specimens of Conington's version from Mr. Collins. I do not think that in fidelity or poetry Trapp suffers by the comparison.

Trapp's preface to the *Æneid*, and "Introductory Remarks" prefixed to the fourth book, are well worth reading, and his notes are learned and useful. He was Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and published his *Prælectiones Poeticæ*, Oxon, 1711-19; London, 1736, 2 tom. The last edition is neither scarce nor dear; and I think that those who buy and read it will not feel that their money or time has been misspent. H. B. C.

U. U. Club.

In Chalmers' *Biog. Dict.* the following curious statement is made:—

"When he (Trapp) preached his assize sermon at Oxford, 1739, it was observed that the late Rev. Dr. Theophilus Leigh, Master of Balliol College, and then Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, stood up all the time of his preaching, to manifest his high sense of so respectable a character."

An anonymous epigram, found in *The Festoon*, 1767 (p. 30), is severe upon Trapp as a translator of Virgil, but shows that his preaching was held in estimation:—

"Mind but thy preaching, Trapp, translate no further:
Is it not written, 'Thou shalt do no murder'?"

ANON.

CHIGNONS.

(4th S. vii. 93, 261.)

No doubt your learned correspondents MESSRS. MACCADE and HODGKIN rightly assume that ladies' *chignons* are to be traced far back in antiquity. There is, indeed, proof enough of this in German and Roman engraved gems, and on the walls of the Pompeian houses there is a picture of a Roman lady putting on the *palla*, and a mother about to nurse her child, in the picture of a Roman farmyard, in which the ladies wear perceptible *chignons*, but much smaller than those now worn. I have also seen many mediæval illuminations in which a full-sized *chignon* is apparent. There need surely be no wonder expressed at this; there are so few ways possible of dressing the hair, that every way has surely been over and over again anticipated. But now for the word:—I have a copy, which was made a present to me by one utterly ignorant of the nature of the book, of the *Mémoires de Casanova*. It belonged to Thackeray, and has his autograph in two volumes, and his crest and monogram stamped on all six. It was purchased at his sale, and in spite of its "unutterable baseness," as Carlyle has it, has been diligently read by its late owner, perhaps as an historical study. In vol. ii. chap. xxi. the Chevalier, speaking of one of his many conquests, says:—

"Elle étoit coiffée en cheveux avec un superbe chignon; mais je glissais là-dessus, tant l'idée d'une perruque m'offusquait."

Here, then, is a *chignon* proper in the early days of Voltaire and Rousseau—a false *chignon*, which the delicate Chevalier removed. It is difficult to assign the exact date to this extract; but Casanova was born in 1725, and, as this occurs in a very early period of his career, we may put it down to about 1747 to 1750. The word *chignon* occurs in Hamilton and Legros' excellent *French Dictionary* (1864) before the fashion was resuscitated, but it is explained as *un chignon* (chez les femmes), back hair twisted in a knot, and therefore not necessarily false hair. By the way, can any of your readers tell me whether these memoirs of Casanova are, as Carlyle and

others believe them, authentic; or whether, like the memoirs of the Dubarry, they are only partially true, founded on fact? HAIN FRISWELL.

74, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square.

"BARON" NICHOLSON.

(4th S. vi. 477; vii. 18, 286.)

As one who, throughout a long association with all sorts and conditions of periodicals, has scrupulously abstained from writing anything which should "necessitate the relegation of the volume to an upper shelf," I should like to explain that my contributions to *The Town*, written at a very early age, were not of a kind that need make me in later life ashamed to own their authorship. When *The Town* came out (June, 1837) I had not attained my seventeenth year, but some sketches of metropolitan life I had sent the editor procured me an introduction to Renton Nicholson and a regular engagement, which continued for about two years. The social essays and the dramatic notices through the volumes for 1838 and 1839 were mine, and my acquaintance with Nicholson enables me to state that he had much more delicacy of fancy than many would suppose who only judge of the man from the "Cockney Adventures" and the afterwards notorious "Judge and Jury." His excessive kindness of heart made him the constant resource of the "hard-up," and the half-sovereign or the half-crown was sure to be elicited by any applicant with a tale of woe. He was a Falstaff with Bardolph and Nym at every corner. To the list MR. BATES has given of his "works" one may be added, whilst one at least must be subtracted from the catalogue. *Nicholson's Noctes*, published in a serial form in 1843, contained some clever and utterly unobjectionable sketches. With "Bos" he was never identified; and the "slender and not ill-written booklet" of *The Cigar and Smoker's Companion*—often reprinted with and without my sanction under a diversity of titles—was one of my own early effusions. Some fourteen years ago MR. BATES inquired through "N. & Q." what authority there was for a statement that Old Parr had coloured his skin by an absorption of the juices of tobacco. I may now tell him that I am responsible for the assertion, but I can by no means guarantee its accuracy.

It may be worth recording that a high-priced and high-church newspaper called *The Crown*, published in 1830 at the present office of the *Mechanics Magazine*, in Fleet Street, was for some time edited by Renton Nicholson, who under the name of "Censor" attacked in *The Crown* the immorality of *The Town*, and replied in *The Town* to the onslaughts of *The Crown*. The artist of *The Town* was Archibald Henning, son of John

Henning the sculptor, and who died aged fifty-nine, July 4, 1864. Renton Nicholson died aged fifty-two, May 18, 1861. E. L. BLANCHARD.
Kosherville.

I did hope, after the judicious editorial note (vi. 477), we should not have heard any more of this "well-known public character"; and it is with great regret that I now see the columns of "N. & Q." used as the means of preserving the name of one who plied a profligate and prostituted pen. And for what reason? Simply because the details of "misused abilities, discreditable adventures, and a generally wasted life," are told "in a racy and humorous style." If the writer was a friend of the Baron I pity the writer. If he has only a *cacoethes scribendi*, induced by the "racy and humorous style," I pity "N. & Q."

Does the writer know that "the once celebrated weekly serial, *The Town*," obtained its popularity by invading private life and holding up respectable men to ridicule and obloquy to gratify the evil propensities of their neighbours? Does he know that *The Town* was used as a means of extortion? Can he say that money was not paid for the suppression of articles that might have blasted the peace and happiness of many a virtuous family? Does the writer know it was notorious that the degraded being who aped a distinguished advocate and orator, had been clerk to one of the city companies, and having been guilty of fraud, sank to the low level of uttering the filth and nastiness that made the "Judge and Jury" entertainment so popular? Was this person not a type of all the actors that assisted at those indecent orgies? It is the first time I have heard that Dr. Maginn was one of the profligate gang. I very much doubt it, but as there is the writer's authority for it, I can only say that had Grantley Berkeley's bullet taken effect, virtue, morality, and public decency would have been benefited.

The writer, "without respect to his private character," claims a record for "Renton Nicholson as a journalist and an author." If the claim of the Baron be admitted, there was another contemporary literary ruffian about whom the writer can exercise his sympathy—Barnard Gregory. He was "racy and humorous," but I sincerely hope he will not be allowed to be enshrined in "N. & Q."

The editor of *The Satirist* met with too stern an opponent in the Duke of Brunswick, who brought that "author and journalist" to justice, and effectually stopped the fount of his calumnies and iniquities.

There was another celebrated weekly serial which appeared about the same time—*Paul Pry*. This perhaps may invoke the writer's ingenuity to extenuate. How the editor of that "racy and humorous" journal was incarcerated for an in-

famous libel on his own relative, the law proceedings of the time will show.

Did the character of the Baron differ from these two men? What is there that he ever did or said over which decency would not wish to draw a veil? Such periodicals have, I trust, passed away for ever: and the trials during the past week show that there is a stronger feeling than ever with the "British Jury" to protect the sanctity of private life; and a desire to teach "journalists and authors" that they may not calumniate with impunity. Reference to such papers must and ought to be made in the cause of history as an illustration of the taste and morals of a certain period; but to drag into prominence an unblushing autobiography of a shameless life, is to make "N. & Q." a "medium" which, in my humble opinion, was never intended at its foundation.

I firmly believe that "journalists and authors" of the present day are of a much better stamp than the notorious Baron, or woe upon society, which is now, through the cheap press, addressed and led by so many of them.

CLAREY.

WHO IS A LAIRD?

(4th S. vi. 482; vii. 12, 175, 243.)

C. S. K. asked whether "every portioner of land" might be called a laird, and Dr. C. ROGERS has replied after a manner which, as it humbly seems to us, shows that he has given the subject, which he admits to be "an interesting one," almost no investigation, for a greater number of misconceptions could hardly have been announced in less space.

Of the import of "portioner" there can be no doubt, being one that owns a portion, not the whole, of a certain estate, property, or pendicle. Portioners of land were not, however, necessarily *domini* or lairds, although Dr. ROGERS says this title was in process of time applied to "land-owners generally." *Dominus*, lord, and laird were no doubt anciently synonymous; so were the denominations baron and freeholder, and in the Scottish Acts of Parliament and in formal writings the two latter titles were used indifferently with the former. Properly, however, a baron was one whose lands were erected by the crown into a free barony, with the jurisdiction of "pit and gallows" (*cum fossa et furca*). Still, although the lands were not thus erected, if only the owner held them immediately under the crown or prince, or, in other words, *in capite*, by ward and relief, or blench (not in feu-farm, *feodo-ferma*), he was entitled to a seat and vote in Parliament, and was on that account a veritable *dominus*, laird, baron, or freeholder. (Act of 1 James I. c. 8, 1425); Thomson's "Memorial for Cranstoun," in *Case v. Gibson*, decided 1818. (*Fac. Reports*.)

The barons or lairds were, however, classified:

there were the greater and lesser barons. No one was a laird who did not hold immediately of the crown or prince; all others were subvassals by having a subject superior interposed between them and the crown. The distinctive title of this latter class was "goodman."

"And this remembers me," says Sir G. Mackenzie, Advocate to Charles II., "that such as did hold their lands of the prince were called *lairds*; but such as held their lands of a *subject*, though they were large and their superior very noble, were only called *goodmen*, from the old French word *bonne homme*, which was the title of the maister of the family."

Elsewhere the same learned author, in referring to the lesser barons, mentions that they were commonly called "lairds," adding that "a laird in effect is but the corrupt form of a lord." (*Essay on Precedency and on the Science of Heraldry*, edit. 1680.) And Sir G. Mackenzie's view is confirmed by the ancient rhyme relating to the ducal family of Hamilton:—

"Daik Hamilton and Brandon,
Erl Chatelrow and Arran,
The Laird of Kinneill,
The Gudeman of Draffen."

The Hamiltons were immediate vassals of the crown in respect of Kinneill on the Forth, but only vassals of the abbots of Kelso as to Draffen and other lands belonging to them situate in the parish of Lesmahago. The same distinction of title is observed in many of the Scotch Acts, but it will only be necessary to mention two of these, that of 25 Chas. I. (July 24, 1644), and another passed in the same reign of July 2, 1648. In the former are named the following noblemen and gentlemen, as forming portion of a war committee within the presbytery of Lanark:—

"The Earl of Lanerk, the Lord Orbistoun, the Laird of Silvertounhill, the Goodman of Haggis, Sir James Hamilton of Bromehill, the Goodman of Dalsers, the Goodman of Raploch, the Laird of Carphin, the Goodman of Allanton, Baneloch, Woodhill Yr, Sir James Somervell, the Laird of Clelandtown, the Laird of Torrens, the Goodman of Oodstoun Boigis," and various others.

One of the greatest legal authorities of which Scotland can boast (the late Mr. Thomas Thomson, Advocate and Deputy Clerk Register) has observed that by the original constitution of the Scottish Parliaments "every man of lawful age holding his lands *in capite* of the crown, however small his freehold, was bound to give suit and presence in parliaments and general councils." Hence they were *domini* or lairds, in as much as parliaments were composed only of three classes—the dignified clergy, the barons, and commissioners of burghs. At another place Mr. Thomson says that the terms "freeholder" and "baron" were synonymous.

"There is no reason to suppose (his words are) that the word *freeholder* was used in any more extended sense

(in the Act upon which he was commenting) than its apparent synonyme *baron*”;

and at the same time he explains that “the term *baron*, or *small baron*, never was applied to those whose tenure was of *this sort*”; i. e. was a holding in *feu-farm* (“*Mem. for Cranston*,” *supra*: and reference is also made to Thomson’s *Acts of P.*: Sir G. Mackenzie’s *Obs. on the Statutes*; the same author’s *Criminal Law*; Hope’s *Minor Practicks*; *Rescinded Acts*; Skene, *De Verb. Sig.*; Nisbet’s *Heraldry*, vol. ii.; and Seaton’s *Law and Practice of Heraldry*). No matter, then, whether a man’s landed estate was great or small, the whole or a *portion* of one; he was not a *laird* if he did not hold immediately of the crown by ward and relief or *blench*—tenures known both as *military*.

DR. ROGERS goes into the explication of other titles or terms, but in that is equally unhappy. *Dominus* was given to the greater as well as to the lesser barons, to knights of all kinds, and even sometimes disparagingly to the *clerics*, as the pope’s knights; but it was never properly applied to *gentlemen* in general. In the case of the greater barons, or those ennobled, it always preceded the name, and often also succeeded it when it was intended that the party should be designed by both his title and estates or some leading one of the latter. As regards, however, the lesser barons, the *lairds*, or freeholders, even those of them who had grants of free barony, it never is found to precede their names, being used *after* them to denote that they were *domini*, lords, or *lairds* not in general, but only of such a property named. For example, Robert Lord Sempill was called “*Dominus Robertus Sempill, dominus de Elziotatoun*,” because he was both Lord Sempill and baron or *laird* of Elziotatoun, which was over many centuries his chief residence. If, however, he had only been a lesser baron—a *laird*—*dominus* in the latter place alone would have been used.

Then as to “*master*,” DR. ROGERS says that “a graduate in arts was so styled, *and no other*.” But surely in this he is wrong. Were not all the beneficed clergy called “*magistres*” as well as the heirs apparent of the nobles, as the Master of Eglintoun, the Master of Glencairn, the Master of Sempill, &c.? And then as to the retention of territorial designations, after disposal of the lands, that should and did not take place except under some especial transaction in each separate case, a few of which are known and could, if space had permitted, have been mentioned. ESPEDARE.

DR. ROGERS seems to entertain exceptional notions on the subject of territorial designations. In my view a portioner of church lands or of any other lands, unless his possession had subsequently been erected into a barony, would have no better title to the designation of *laird* in its legal and restricted sense than would the master or skipper

of a Newcastle coal-ship to the title of captain. As an exception to this, I remember indeed the owner of a small thatched cot in an obscure Scotch village, whose holding was divided into two compartments. One of these was tenanted by a neighbour, while in the other the owner resided, and followed his occupation, which was that of a hand-loom weaver. This worthy—an octogenarian when I first made his acquaintance—had “from time immemorial,” as DR. ROGERS has it, been dignified by the villagers with the imposing title of “*laird*,” although I fancy this is hardly the kind of *lairdship* to which, in the view of “constituting a *sept*,” DR. ROGERS aspires. The REV. DR. instances Lord Colville of Culros, Sir James Menteth, Bart., of Closeburn, Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., of Inverquharly, &c., which (what would have been quite as much to the purpose) he might have supplemented with Lord Napier of Magdala, whose family nor himself, as we all know, never had any interest in the country whence he derives his title. Surely DR. ROGERS can distinguish between titles of nobility and baronetcy granted by patent to a man and his heirs for ever, and the equivocal designation accruing to a mere portioner of land in virtue of his fragmentary possession. Mr. Campbell of Islay to the end of his life was conventionally so designated, but after the alienation of his estate would not have been described “of Islay” in any legal instrument, nor has his son the smallest claim to the title. If, then, the objection holds as regards this once princely proprietor, by what rule does the “representative,” real or supposed, of an obscure “portioner” claim exemption?

DR. ROGERS is scarcely more fortunate in regard to the title “*Master*,” which he tells us had an academic origin. Dr. Jamieson derives this from a Gothic word meaning “landholder.” Does not DR. ROGERS’s statements as regards the Inverquharly property admit of some modification? Is not Sir John at this moment in possession of the messuage and old castle of Inverquharly? DR. ROGERS does not appear to have been lately in communication with his “relative.”

W. BEATTIE.

The REV. DR. ROGERS states that the Grange, or Home Farm of the abbey of Coupar, was at one time divided amongst “twelve lay proprietors” or portioners, and from the statistical accounts and elsewhere we learn that each of these portions changed hands very frequently. If DR. ROGERS has a right to the titular designation “of Coupar-Grange,” the descendants of these numberless proprietors would have all an equal claim to the title; and should his pretensions stir the ambition of a tithing of the Scotchmen who are able to claim descent equally *noble*, the probability is

that very soon those actually in possession of property would disuse entirely the "territorial designation," and that "of" would be understood as the equivalent of "off" in the sense of "at a distance from."

Culross, Closeburn, &c., are personal titles granted by the sovereign to the individuals and heirs male of their bodies in the line of primogeniture, and of which they cannot be deprived except by forfeiture. C. S. S.

LORD BROUGHAM AND MRS. NIGHTINGALE'S TOMB (4th S. vii. 277).—The story of a nocturnal visit to Westminster Abbey, in the *Autobiography of Lord Brougham*, in which he represents his father to have been one of the actors, may be found in a work entitled *Apparitions, or the Mystery of Ghosts, Hobgoblins, and Haunted Houses*, developed, by Joseph Taylor; 2nd ed. London, 1815. It occurs at pp. 45-50, and is headed "Remarkable Instance of the Power of Imagination." No information is given of the source whence Taylor derived this story, but the incidents are said to have occurred on the occasion of the interment of Queen Caroline (the consort of George II., which took place on Saturday evening, November 28, 1737.)

A wager was laid among a party of five or six gentlemen, who had been dining together at a tavern, that one of the party should at midnight enter the abbey alone and go down into the royal vault, and as a proof that he had done so should stick his penknife into the floor of the vault and leave it there. The verger was bribed to obtain admittance, and the result was similar to that described by Lord Brougham—the adventurer was found in a fainting fit at the bottom of the stairs leading into the vault, with the penknife stuck through the tail of his coat.

Some reader of "N. & Q." may perhaps trace this anecdote to its original source. E. V.

Mrs. Nightingale died Aug. 17, 1731, not 1734, and was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 26th of the same month. This makes the case still stronger against Lord Brougham, as the date is *eleven* instead of *eight* years before his father was born.

There are other points in the story equally indigestible. If it were possible for a party of gay young men to walk unmolested into the abbey at midnight, and if it were the custom to leave open graves at that period, my study of the history of the abbey for the last seven years has been a failure. Lady Nightingale, according to the abbey records, was buried in a vault, which was probably hermetically closed immediately after her interment, and not re-opened until the burial of her husband in 1752.

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

FRASER: FRISSEL (4th S. vii. 55, 179).—Fresal or Frasier seems to have been indifferently used by this ancient family till about the close of the thirteenth century, when the latter became the more common form. In the *Origines Parochiales Scotiæ* (i. 203-6) there will be found some interesting notices, drawn up, I believe, by the late Dr. Joseph Robertson, who gives his authorities, among which the "Battle Abbey Roll" is certainly not numbered. The shire of Peebles, of which they were sheriffs, seems to have been the first settlement of the Frasers in Scotland. Their arms, the three fraises, are quartered by the Flemings of Biggar and the Hays of Yester, who acquired them with the two co-heiresses of the patriotic Sir Simon, executed by Edward I. The KNIGHT OF MORAR says, "they may be seen on the ancient cross of Peebles." Can he tell us where this relic is now to be found?

Dr. Robert Chambers, writing in 1827, says that—

"the deer's head, the Fraser crest, was lately visible on the archway of their castle" [of Neidpath], and also "carved on the cross of Peebles, a curious pillar springing from an octagon of masonry, about the centre of the town, but which, for reasons inexplicable, was removed about fifteen years ago from the street which it adorned."—*Picture of Scotland*, i. 188.

It is to be feared that, as the "Haly Rud of Peblis," by which its ancient burghers swore, is among the things of the past, so is its Market Cross sacrificed, like that of many a Scottish burgh, to "improvements."

The mention of "the last of the French Frasers, the Marquis de la Frezelière," reminds me of a curious account (evidently legendary in the historian's opinion) given by M. Michel in his truly valuable work, *Les Ecosais en France*, i. 50. It is there stated that Sir Simon Fraser, the *beaupère* of Gilbert Hay, retired to France after the defeat of Bruce by Edward I., and founded the family of "Frezeau or Frigel de la Frezelière." The knight is also credited with being one of the ancestors of the "Hays of Normandie." So far from this being true, it is undoubted that the gallant Scotsman's head was then set up on London Bridge. While the "French Frasers" and "Hays of Normandie" were more likely to be the ancestors of those of Scotland, at least to be credited with this distinction.

ANGLO-SCOTS.

BOWS AND CURTSEYS (4th S. vi. 568; vii. 100, 220).—In reply to E. V., I beg to say that the expression he refers to in Gen. xli. 43 will not suit his purpose. The meaning of the original word is very uncertain. Various explanations have been proposed, but the most probable is that it was an Egyptian title of honour conferred on Joseph, but the exact meaning of which has not been ascertained. All scholars, I believe, are agreed that

the English version is wrong, both text and margin.

T. K. T.

Edinburgh.

SIGNATORY AND SIGNATARIES (4th S. vi. 502; vii. 44, 176.)—**MAKROCHEIR** writes: "MR. TRENCH will find *signatory* in Richardson." I confess myself unable so to do, and "hope that I am not careless or inaccurate in making this remark. My edition is 1855. As a prudent man, I avoid the "universal negative," but do not think it is there.

FRANCIS TRENCH.

Islip Rectory.

Signatory is a barbarous word; but *signatory* is a perfectly good word, being an English form of the French *signataire*.

THOS. AUSTIN, JUN.

Hitchin.

SAMPLERS (4th S. vi. 500; vii. 21, 126, 220, 273.)—I enclose another specimen of the kind of sentiment worked on samplers in the early part of this century (1804):—

"Tell me, ye knowing and discerning few,
Where I may find a friend both firm and true,
Who dares stand by me when in deep distress,
And then his love and friendship most express?"

W. H.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

As a sampler in our possession is older than those described by your correspondents, perhaps (though unfinished) you may think it worth a note. It is handsomely worked in silk on coarse orange-coloured linen; but looks a confused mass, from the letters being in different colours, principally in capitals and arranged to fit the spaces, so that you must spell it over to find what the words are—each word being divided from the next by a cross of five stitches x. At the top of the sampler is—"Hannah Tanner, May the 20, 1719." Under the centre of this, is a crown between two coronets; below the crown, "S G R"; from this descends a kind of waved oval, within which is—

"Christ was the word that speak it,
He took the bread and break it,
And for that word did make it,
That I believe and take it."

Within the oval (resting on the verse) are two larger crowns of different patterns: under the right-hand one is D, under that to the left is M. Below the verse is a much larger crown, but the space round it is empty, though a single letter begun shows it was to have been filled in. The oval is double, and between the lines are larger letters, the same on both sides, though reversed. They are "F. h. L. I. P. N. t. V. P." Have they any meaning? Projecting from the outer line of the oval, in each corner, are two diamonds crossed by squares, containing I, H, T, 7, reversed at the bottom of the sampler: next to these is an oval, containing something like an acorn, and an empty triangle in the middle—in all, fourteen

projections. In the spaces left by these, capital letters are arranged as in the middle, which form this verse:—

"See, friend, how fast the years do fly,
The time will come when you and I must die.
The world farwell"

The rest is wanting. I have omitted to say that each line of letters is divided from the next by a row of eyelet holes.

We have another sampler worked by a friend of my mother's, containing several alphabets, below which is the couplet:—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

L. C. R.

KĒBES (4th S. vii. 93, 226.)—It is a singular circumstance that writers who lived in or close upon the time of Marcus Aurelius, as for instance Lucian* and Diogenes Laertius and Tertullian,† should none of them speak of Kēbes as a cotemporary, but evidently as one long before their time, as far-famed and of a world-wide reputation. Such fame and such reputation is not usually the growth of a generation, as in this case it must have been, if, as is assumed, Kēbes lived and wrote in the reign of Aurelius. Lucian lived in this reign, and died A.D. 180, ten years before the emperor; Diogenes Laertius probably in the latter part of it, as he died A.D. 222. The same may be said of Tertullian, as he was a Father of the second century.

What each of these has said of Kēbes may be found by turning to the references here given—Lucian, *De Mercede Conductis*; Diogenes Laertius, lib. II. c. 125; Tertullian, *De Præscriptione*, c. 39. Lucian's words are clearly retrospective, δ *Kῆβης ἔκείνος*, κ. τ. λ., and the whole passage, the closing one of this treatise, is, to my mind, evidence more than presumptive that Kēbes was no cotemporary of Lucian.

I am aware of the objections which have been raised against the authenticity of the piece in question, but see no force in them, nor yet any in the charge of its being "cooked" or "borrowed from Scripture," at all events from the writings of the New Testament. EDMUND TEW, M.A.

* This writer contrasts Kēbes with Sophocles and Euripides, who both flourished in the same century as Kēbes the Theban.

† Diogenes, in his lives of the ancient philosophers, places Kēbes amongst the intimate friends and associates of Socrates, as Crito, Simon, Simmias, Menedemus, and Plato. (See the *Phædo*.) He also mentions his three pieces, *Πίναξ*, *Ἐββῶν*, and *Φρόνιμος*. All this is quite inconsistent with the supposition that Kēbes was a cotemporary or lived so near his own time. The placing his name immediately after that of Simmias is very observable, as these two took such a prominent part in the dialogue of *Phædo*, and are both spoken of as Thebans. Nothing could show more clearly what was the opinion of Diogenes as to the identity of Kēbes and the authenticity of his writings.

THE BLOCK BOOKS (4th S. ii. *passim*; vii. 13, 151, 217.)—At present I stand upon my articles in the *Ecclesiologist and Building News*, &c. upon Mr. Holt's several assertions. I see no good in his present challenge any more than I did in his mare's nest of nimbuses and emblems. When his book comes out will be the time for examining his opinions. I for one expect much valuable information, and trust he will have given up several untenable positions.

J. C. J.

PATRONYMIC PREFACE "MAC" (4th S. vi. 330; vii. 220.)—A MIDDLE TEMPLAR might among other names have added McOscar, McCaskill, MacHitteric, MacOtter.* Armstrong mentions *Mac an Luin* as "the name of Fingal's sword, so called from its maker *Luno*, an armourer of Scandinavia."

But these names do not prove anything, unless the owners brought them from Scandinavia. It would seem probable, however, that the prefix "Mac" is of Gothic, or, at all events, of Teutonic origin. In confirmation compare—

Gothic—*magus*, puer, knabe, *ῥῆξωρ*; *thiumagus*, *ῥῆξ*, diener, knecht; *magathæ*, puella, *ῥῆξθῆρα*, jungfrau; *magathæi*, *ῥῆξθῆρα*, jungfrauschaft; *magula*, puerulus, *ῥῆξθῆρα*, knäblein; *magan*, können, vermögen.

Su.-Gothic and Isl.—*make*, socius, par; Dan. *maga*.

Ang.-Saxon—*maca*, *maeca*, *meca*, id. (*gemaca*, *maca*, *gemæcca*, *gemeca*; D. *makker*, a mate, equal, companion, wife. Bosworth), *mæg*, *meg*, a man.†

Old Ger.—*mag* (Francic, *gimah*), natura; *mag*, parens, filius, conjunctus, cognatus, conjux, puer, famulus, par, similis, equalis; Francic, *maga-zogo* (Teut. *zog*, *tog*; Gr. *ταγ-ός*), rector pueritiæ.‡

In Luke ii. 43, *ῥῆξ*, which Beza renders *puer*, is in the Gothic version *magus*; and in John vi. 9, *ῥῆξθῆρα*, which Beza renders *puerulus*, is in the Gothic version *magula*. Pugh, however, derives the Welsh *maccwy*, a youth, a page, from *mag*, the act of rearing, bringing up, or educating; rearing, education, nurture.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

Gray's Inn.

BRITISH SCYTHED CHARIOTS (4th S. vii. 95, 240.) In "N. & Q." 4th S. i. 414, I asked whether the possibility of a scythed chariot as an offensive weapon had ever been discussed. I received no answer, and inferred that on examination the vehicle and its uses seemed too absurd for serious consideration. Historians as trustworthy as Richard of Cirencester repeat the story of the Trojan horse. They were not at the siege nor he at the battles; and had they been, their testimony would not avail to prove what could not be.

U. U. Club.

H. B. C.

* Conf. Ferguson on Surnames.

† Conf. Wachter, *Gloss.*, and Schulze, *Goth. Gloss.*

‡ Conf. Wachter, also Schilterus.

It may be open to argument whether the Britons used or did not use chariots with acythes attached to their wheels, but it certainly is not fair to quote Richard of Cirencester in the controversy. A lawyer might as well cite the comic Blackstone in the Court of Queen's Bench, as an antiquary put the false Richard in evidence in the pages of "N. & Q." If any one in England has yet a shred of faith left in Charles Julius Bertram's forgery, let him read and ponder well upon the preface to vol. ii. of the true Richard of Cirencester's *Speculum Historiale*, edited by Mr. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. EDWARD PEACOCK. Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

SHEERWOOT (4th S. vi. 502; vii. 25, 151, 244.) I believe I can now satisfy Mr. BRITTON as to this plant. It is the *Arabis*, or wall-cress, called by Withering "Turkey pod" (*Tetradymia siliquosa*). I had a strong suspicion that this was the plant; and on my taking a small piece from my own garden to show to the Dorsetshire man mentioned in a former communication, he at once said, "That is what we call *sheerwoot*." Its somewhat hot and pungent taste has led to its use in salads, especially by the gypsies. F. C. H. A Murithian.

"THOUGH LOST TO SIGHT, TO MEMORY DEAR" (1st S. iv.; 3rd vi. viii.; 4th S. i. iv. *passim*; vii. 56, 173, 244.)—The line quoted by Mr. SMITH at the last reference appears in Pope's "Epistle to Robert Earl of Oxford" (1721), but is not quite correctly given. The passage from which it is taken runs thus:—

"Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,
(A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear.)"

H. F. T.

My object at present is to certify that with respect to the line—

"The absent claims a sigh—the dead, a tear,"

I have been familiar with it for many years, and have seen it connected with other lines in scraps of poetry, but never with the line—

"Though lost to sight," &c.

F. C. H.

ON THE TITLE OF KING OR QUEEN OF MAN (4th S. vii. 249.)—MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, in his very interesting note, omits to mention Mac Manis, who was *Governor* of the Isle of Man, circ. 1068, and who in that year founded a Cistercian abbey at Rushen in the island—a foundation which continued for some time after the general suppression of the monastic houses in England. Mac Manis was probably a member of the powerful and distinguished sept of the Mac Manus, whose head was descended from the ancient Kings of Connaught, and whose stronghold and home was at Bally Mac Manus, now

called Bellisle, an island in Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh.

CHARLES SOTHERAN.

6, Meadow Street, Moss-side, near Manchester.

DE SAYE OR SAY (4th S. vii. 123, 272).—Eustachia de Say, in the reign of Henry II., built and endowed at Westwood, in the county of Worcester, a Fontevraud nunnery, which was granted 30 Henry VIII. to John Pakington.

"Isabell, d. and coheir of S^r Wm. Saye," married at a very early date "Robert Harbottell of Basingthorpe, in Com' Lincoln," the great-grandson of "S^r Widyard Harbottle of Com' Northumberland, Knight," who was the great-great-grandson of "Roger Harbottell, Lord of Harbottell, temp. H. I." Vide "The Harbottell Pedigree" in *The Visitation of Rutland*, 1618-9, published by the Harleian Society. "Winifride, d. of Francis Say of Wilby, in Com' North'ton," was the wife of "Kemelme Cheselden of Uppingham," whose grandson Kemelme was aged fifteen in 1618. Vide "The Cheselden Pedigree" in same Visitation.

The arms of Say are the fourth quartering on the Harbottell shield in Harl. MS. 1558, and are, "Per pale azure and gules, three chevrons charged with as many couped and counterchanged."

CHARLES SOTHERAN.

6, Meadow Street, Moss-side, near Manchester.

HAMPDEN FAMILY (4th S. vii. 189, 273).—I possessed an autograph letter of John Hampden (of the signature to which I enclose you a tracing), which was lent for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and unfortunately destroyed in the fire which took place some few years ago. The name is usually spelled with a *p*, and was so in my autograph. It is also so spelled in a letter (engraved from an original) at vol. i. p. 160 of the late Lord Nugent's *Memorials of Hampden*.

FREDERICK GEORGE LEE.

6, Lambeth Terrace.

GUIZOT AND GUISE (4th S. vii. 142, 270).—

"Guizot, gwézo, or gu-ézo."

"* (Note.) So pronounced by M. Guizot himself, as stated in a letter from him, now before us. He says, 'Dans mon pays natal, la ville de Nîmes, on prononce mon nom *gh-t-zo*. A Paris on dit en général *gwé-zo*; et je crois cette prononciation plus correcte.'

"A near relative, however, of the great French historian and statesman takes a different view of the question. He says the name of his family is always pronounced *gh-t-zo* in the south of France, where the name originated; and he maintains, with great appearance of reason, that the invariable usage of the people of Nîmes ought to be decisive as to the pronunciation of *us nom Nimois*."—*Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography*, &c. By J. Thomas, A.M., M.D., Philadelphia, 1870. (s. v.)

THOS. STEWARDSON, JR.

C. C. says, "It is true that among the educated classes in Paris the first name is pronounced (as we should say) *Gwee-zo*, and the latter *Ghezze*." Now, is this true as regards *Guise*? I

was taught by a Frenchman singularly accurate and fastidious about his language, that *Gui* in *Guise* formed an exception to the rule governing the sound of *ui*, and that the historical family of *Guise* ought to be called *Gweeze*. J. DIXON.

TREVERIS' "GRETE HERBALL" (4th S. vii. 162, 268).—Who was Treveris? There seems to be but little trustworthy evidence on this point. Pritzel (*Thesaurus Literaturæ Botanica*, p. 341) informs us that in the Catalogue of the Oxford Library the *Grete Herball* is attributed to a Jeremias Treveris, professor at the University of Louvain; but Meyer, in his *Geschichte der Botanik* (vol. iv. b. xv.), maintains that this is an error, and that the mistake probably arose from the similarity of the professor's name with that of the publisher of the herball.

Meyer says of the book:—

"England was content, for a long time, to study plants in translations from, or imitations of French and Dutch works. The earliest book on the subject, the *Grete Herball*, was first published (according to Pulteney) in 1516, by Peter Treveris, and afterwards passed through five editions, in 1526, 1529, 1539, and 1561, with woodcuts, and in 1551, without woodcuts. Pulteney believes it to have been fabricated, with alterations, from a French translation of the *Ortus Sanitatis*, printed in Paris by Caron in 1499; but this cannot be, as Caron published no such translation, but a different though similar work, *Le grant Herber en François*."

Pritzel makes no allusion to the editions, either of 1516 or 1551, and states, in opposition to Pulteney, that those of 1539 and 1561 are *without woodcuts*. The last lines of the book are: "Thus endeth the grete herball, which is translated out of Frensshe in to Englysshe."

If MR. JAMES BRITTEN could refer to a copy of the *Grete Herball*, and would send me* his address, we might be able to decide whether it and the *Grant Herber* above alluded to (a copy of which is at my disposal) are not one and the same work; and also, perhaps, whether the *Grant Herber* was not made out of the *Ortus Sanitatis*.

H. C.

THE PLANT LINGUA ANSERIS (4th S. vii. 162, 294).—I can find nothing, in my old botanical authorities, with a diagnosis answering to Treveris' description. The only plant named "goose-tongue" is the *Achillea Ptarmica* (Prior, *Popular Names of Brit. Plants*, p. 95.)

Palacium leporis.—This would appear to be the *asparagus*, for in the index to Parkinson's *Theatre of Plants* I find "*Palacium leporis*, i. *Sonchus levis vulgaris*.—*Casalpino*, i. *Asparagus sylvestris*."

H. C.

Brussels.

CHURCHES WITHIN ROMAN CAMPS (3rd S. v. vi. vii. viii. ix. x. *passim*; 4th S. vii. 24).—In A

* Address, T. Westwood, Esq., 72, Rue de la Loi, Brussels.

Handbook for Lewes, M. A. Lower, under the head "Church of St. John Sub Castro," is this sentence:—

"While in the churchyard the visitor's attention may be called to the curious fact, that it occupies part of the site of a very small camp, supposed to be Roman, the vallum of which may still be traced."

A note says:—

"Several coins of the Imperial era have been found here."

L. C. R.

LINE ON THE HUMAN EAR (4th S. vii. 235).—The "Philosopher and his Daughter" appeared in the *Phonetic Journal* for June 25, 1853, where it was given as an extract from the *Illustrated News*, but at what time it appeared in the latter periodical I am not aware. If E. L. wishes a transcript of the poem, I shall be happy to supply one if he will communicate his wish to me.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Joynson Street, Strangeways.

BALLAD OF LADY FERRERS (4th S. vii. 209).—What ballad is it? The date (1811) implies that it is some modern composition. I shall be glad to have further particulars.

JAMES HENRY DIXON.

BISHOP ALCOCK, *circa* 1486 (4th S. vii. 122).—The arms borne by Bishop Alcock were: Argent, on a fess (not a *chevron*) between three cocks' heads erased sable, combed and wattled gules, a mitre or; sometimes within a bordure gules charged with eight crowns or. *Crest*: On a coronet . . . a cock . . . (see Clive's *Marches of Wales*; Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*; Nash's *History of Worcestershire*; Berry's *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, &c.)

H. S. G.

ANNE (CHAPMAN) KNIGHTLEY (4th S. vii. 234.) It is to be feared that the note appended to this query may prevent C. D. C. from getting an answer, as it implies a doubt of the existence of the lady whose husband is inquired for. The pedigree of Chapman in Burke and other baronetages is very imperfect. A fuller pedigree, with the proofs from wills and registers, is printed in Part I. of Howard's *Monthly Miscell. Geneal.*, from which it appears that Sir John Chapman had two wives. By the first he had Anne, the wife of — Knightley; by the second he had two sons, and the two daughters mentioned in the note. Sir John Chapman died in his mayoralty, March 17, 1688-9 (not on May 7, 1737). The circumstances of his illness and death are graphically described by Lord Macaulay in his *History of England*; but, with characteristic inability to tell a plain story in a plain way, Macaulay omits from his narrative the name of the person about whom he is writing. TEWARS.

THE OLDEST INNS IN ENGLAND (4th S. vi. 505; vii. 267).—One of these "oldest inns" may be

found in Philip's Norton, Somerset. I forget the sign by which it is distinguished, but it stands at the top of the hill on which the village is situated.

May I suggest that it might be quite worth while, as being likely to pay its expenses as well as for antiquarian reasons, to take photographs of these "oldest inns" and publish them. I would also suggest that the same might be done with our ancient manor houses. In another half century, the present rage for improvement (?) and pulling down will, most probably, have swept away all traces of these precious relics of our domestic architecture. W. M. H. C.

SCENA: SCENÉ (4th S. vii. 259).—As a probable help to the solution of his difficulty, I would recommend to your correspondent MYORS a careful study of the Doric and Æolic dialects. For these, says the author of the *Port Royal Grammar*,—

"have been almost entirely followed by the Latins; inasmuch that, if the writings of those who used this dialect (Æolic) had been transmitted down to us, we should in all appearance discover therein a very great agreement with the Latin, not only with regard to the words, but moreover with respect to the phrase."

EDMUND TEW, M.A.

Patching Rectory, Arundel.

MYORS will, I hope, forgive me for saying that his query appears to be in keeping with his name, short-sighted.

1. As the Romans got most of their dramatic literature at second-hand from the Greeks, they naturally adopted many of their dramatic terms from the Greek; e. g. *tragedia*, *comædia*, *cothurnus*, *syrrna*, &c. *Scena*, which at first they seemed inclined to spell *scena*, is one of these. MYORS may, therefore, rest assured that *σκηνή* is the earlier form.

2. This word, taken from the Greek a declension, the Latins placed of course in their own first or a declension, in which the termination is invariably a short. They treated *scena*, in fact, as they did *zona* (from *ζώνη*) and many other like words. The explanation of the short Latin *a* lies in the fondness of that language for abbreviation. See on the whole subject Donaldson's *New Cratylus*, chap. ix., ed. 1860.

J. H. I. OAKLEY, M.A.

Croydon.

PORTRAIT OF CAMERON OF LOCHIEL (4th S. vii. 257).—Bromley, in his *Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits*, 1793 (p. 313), makes mention of a portrait of Donald Cameron "whole-length, in a Highland dress," but omits the names of artist and engraver. G. M. T.

HAMESUCKEN (4th S. vii. 257).—(from Saxon *Hamsocen*)—is the liberty or privilege of a man's own house; also, a franchise granted to lords of manors, whereby they hold pleas and take cognisance of the breach and violation of that im-

munity; and likewise "significant quietantiam misericordie intrationis in alienam domum vi et injuste" (*Fleta*, lib. I. cap. 47). In Scotland violations of this kind are equally punishable with rape (Skene); and "our old records express *burglary* under the word *hamsocne*" (Jacob, *Law Dict.*) G. M. T.

This word surely was not "entirely unknown in a specific sense in the law of England," and it "appears" explained, and with its derivation given, in many dictionaries or treatises, though variously spelt: e. g. it appears (1) in N. Bailey, 8vo, 1735; (2) in Ash, 8vo, 1775; (3) in Jacob's *Law Dictionary*, fol. 1736; (4) in Cunningham's *Law Dictionary*, fol. 1771; (5) in Cowell's *Interpreter*, London, small 4to, 1637, in two places; (6) in Selden's *Fleta*, London, 4to, 1647, lib. I. cap. 47, § 18, p. 63; (7) in Bracton, quoted by Cowell [lib. III. tract. 2, c. 23], where it is thus defined—"Homesoken dicitur invasio domus contra pacem domini regis." Cunningham quotes also a charter of donation by King Edmund to the church of Glastonbury, in which he grants amongst other privileges, "Burgherth . . . infangtheofas, hamsocne, et fridriche," &c.; and other instances most likely are to be found in ancient writers and in charters. It was in fact the old word to express *burglary*, which has superseded it; but, as Cowell thinks, it also expressed a franchise or privilege "granted by the king to some common person," whereby he took cognizance of and punished such a transgression of the law.

E. A. D.

Shillingstone Rectory.

In Blount's *Law Dictionary* (by Nelson, 1717) it is said:—

"HOMESOKEN (or *Hamsoken*)—from Sæx. *ham*, i. e. *domus*, *habitatio*, and *socne*, *libertas*, *immunitas*—is the privilege or freedom which every man has in his house; and he who invades that freedom is properly said *facere homesoken*. This is what I take to be now called *Burglary*, which is a crime of a very heinous nature, because it is not only a breach of the king's peace, but a breach of that liberty which a man hath in his house, which we commonly say should be his castle, and therefore ought not to be invaded.—Bracton, lib. III. tract. 2, cap. 23; Ducange."

E. V.

ST. WULFRAN (4th S. vii. 162, 269.)—I think there is considerable reason for hesitation ere we say positively that the St. Wulfran of the English calendar is the same person as St. Wulfran, Archbishop of Sens. I did not always think so, and in my *English Church Furniture* (p. 88) have given a note, in which I state that Grantham church is dedicated to the archbishop. A shrine called "Senct Wulfram shryne" existed at that place till the year 1565; and Gervaise Hollis states, on the authority of Leland, that St. Wulfran was buried there. Unless this is a mistake, arising from the church possessing some of his

relics, we must conclude that there are two Wulfrans honoured by canonization, for certainly the Archbishop of Sens did not find sepulture in England. If the St. Wulfran of the English calendar is the same person as the French archbishop, it is singular that he appears in our old calendars as bishop only. The calendar of the "Black Book" of the receipt of the Exchequer, as published by Mr. J. J. Bond in his *Hand-Book of Rules and Tables for verifying Dates*, gives—

"Wulfran Archiep. Mar. 20.

"Wulfran Ep. et Conf. Oct. 15."

An early fifteenth-century calendar in my possession, once the property of the family of Fairfax of Deeping Gate, does not contain the archbishop, but under October 15 we have "Sci Wlfranni ep. & conf."

Is it not possible that our English saint may have been some holy Englishman of early days who became a bishop in heathen lands, and returning home to die, has been forgotten except in his native land?

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

STEDMAN FAMILY (4th S. vii. 259.)—MR. HUBERT SMITH inquires as to the whereabouts of a MS. which was printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of Nov. 1840, p. 492, and which I communicated to that periodical under the initials "E. P. S." The MS. is still in my library, but it is evidently but a portion of a much longer account, and has been mutilated, though the writing, which is of the period, is easy to be read. The whole of the fragments in my possession were printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. EV. PH. SHIRLEY.

Lower Eatington Park, Stratford-on-Avon.

GEORGE LONDON (4th S. vii. 235.)—Has your correspondent seen the following lines in Felton's *Portraits of English Authors on Gardening, &c.*, 8vo, 1830, p. 40?—

"No monument has, I believe, been erected to Mr. London's memory. . . . Nor can I find out even where he was born or buried. If one could obtain a resemblance of him, one hopes his picture or his bust may not deserve the censure of our noble poet."

On p. 39 he states that London "died towards Christmas in the year 1713." W. P.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, ETC.

Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, to the End of the Reign of Henry VII. By Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records. (Longmans.)

If there cannot be two opinions as to the value and importance of a work which should give full and trustworthy notices of the fountains of our national history, as little can there be that the accomplished scholar, who was selected on the death of the late Mr. Petrie to complete the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, is the one especially fitted to undertake the great and onerous duty of compiling a descriptive catalogue of the authors of

these original works and the MSS. in which they are to be found. Could any doubt have existed, it would have been dispelled by those portions of Sir Thomas Hardy's *Descriptive Catalogue* (Vol. I. and Vol. II., Parts I. and II.), which have already appeared; no less than by the third volume which is now before us. What an important aid the book will prove to students of English history, is made patent by the fact, that the third volume alone contains notices of nearly seven hundred different works, some seventeen fac-similes illustrative of the vexed question as to the handwriting of Matthew Paris, and a preface of nearly one hundred pages, in which Sir Thomas presents us *inter alia* with some most interesting pictures of so much of monastic life as relates to the compilation of chronicles in monasteries. This preface will well repay perusal by the general reader.

Synonyms discriminated. A Complete Catalogue of Synonymous words in the English Language, with Descriptions of their various Shades of Meaning, and Illustrations of their Uses and Specialities. Illustrated by Quotations from Standard Writers. By C. J. Smith, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Vicar of Erith, &c. (Bell & Daldy.)

Much as has already been written on English Synonyms, there is yet room, as Mr. Smith believes, for a new book on the subject, written in some respects from fresh points of view, and of a fuller character than the narrow limits in which such works are commonly confined. We commend the book before us to those who are interested in precision of language—a thing much to be desired. We had hoped it would have solved our correspondent M. A. B.'s query (*ante*, p. 325) as to the words "Wink" and "Blink," but must wait for that second edition of it, which may reasonably be anticipated for a book of this character.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Julian Goldsmid (M.P. for Rochester), who is a Master of Arts of the University of London, has just made his University a handsome present of 1000*l.*, to be paid in annual instalments distributed over ten years, towards the formation of a good Classical Library in the New Building. The Senate have accepted the offer, with a hearty acknowledgment of its generosity; and a Committee has already been appointed to begin the agreeable task of forming a Classical Library. We trust Mr. Goldsmid's generosity may be infectious. Would it be impossible, by the way, to secure for the University the late Professor De Morgan's unique Mathematical Library, which probably contains the most curious collection of books on the History of Mathematics to be found in England? The value of this collection is besides greatly enhanced by Mr. De Morgan's own numerous and characteristic annotations. Whether the Library is to be disposed of or not, we do not at present know; but if it could be obtained, there would be a special fitness in securing it for the University of London, which would then have a really good start towards the formation of a fine Classical and Scientific Library.—*Spectator*.

The Peel collection of pictures, lately purchased for the National Gallery, has been removed to the building in Trafalgar Square, and will shortly be exhibited there. Among them will be found Wilkie's well-known "John Knox preaching before Mary Queen of Scots," which, says the *Athenæum*, will be one of the most popular of our new possessions.

CAMBRIDGE.—The representatives of the late Arabic Professor, the Rev. H. G. Williams, have just presented the University with 102 vols. of Oriental MSS., chiefly Arabic and Persian.

A PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY has been formed in Cambridge, consisting of the following members:—Professors Cowell, Kennedy, and Munro; Mr. W. G. Clark and Mr. Jebb, of Trinity; Mr. F. A. Paley, Mr. J. E. B. Mayor, and Mr. J. E. Sandys, of St. John's; Mr. W. W. Skeat and Mr. John Peile of Christ's; and Mr. Faussett, of Jesus College. The society limits itself to the languages and literatures of the Indo-European family, as there has been for some time back a "Hebrew Society," which would not readily amalgamate with the society in question.

The University of Cracow is publishing its original documents (*Codex Diplomaticus*) from the year of its foundation, 1364, to the present day, in five volumes. The first reaches to 1440. The struggle between the German and Polish elements in this University is noteworthy, as also the part played by the Jews. Our own Universities might follow the example of Cracow with advantage, and a good beginning was made by Anstey's *Monimenta Academica*.

MR. T. G. STEVENSON, of Edinburgh, is reprinting in a very limited impression chiefly for subscribers, "Escan's Invisible World discovered, by George Sinclair," Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, from the original edition published at Edinburgh in 1685, with a Bibliographical Notice, &c.

THOSE who are interested in Ceramic Art, may be glad to have their attention called to a work by J. Heveloy, entitled, "Histoire de la Céramique-Lilloise précédée des documents inédits constatant la fabrication de carreaux peints et émaillés en Flandre et en Artois au quatorzième siècle."

BOOKS AND ODD VOLUMES

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Particulars of Price, &c., of the following books to be sent direct to the gentleman by whom they are required, whose name and address are given for that purpose:—

GRANBERG'S BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.
TUNNICLIFF'S SURVEY OF STAFFORDSHIRE.
ALDENWORTH'S MAGAZINE, Vols. V. VII. VIII. and IX.
BRENTLEY'S MAGAZINE. Vols. V. and XII.

Wanted by the Rev. D. J. Drakeford, 4, Copers Cope Road, New Beckenham, Kent.

Notices to Correspondents.

E. T. G. (Oxford).—The slips are probably from *The Guardian*. Nothing on the subject has appeared in "N. & Q." since 2nd S. viii. 470, 516.

THE RED CROSS KNIGHT.—Britain's Ida is supposed by Mr. Grosart to have been written by Phineas Fletcher. See his essay "Who wrote Britain's Ida?" noticed by us in "N. & Q." 4th S. iii. 117.

A. X. E.—Dyce's or the Cambridge.

C. B. T.—Has our Correspondent consulted Mr. Aschpitz's article on "Wren" in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*?

J. E. (Durham).—Ye for the. *The Y* is a printer's substitute for the Saxon or old English th. On the meaning and derivation of Ampers and (&) there are no less than nine articles in our 1st S. ii. 230, 284, 318; vii. 173, 229, 254, 327, 376, 524; ix. 43.

T. McGRATH.—Apollo's Cabinet; or, the Muses' Delight, 1756, as well as *The Muses' Delight*, 1754, are both noticed in Bohn's *Lowndes*, art. "Songs," p. 2445. The latter work at Heber's sale sold for 4*s.*

ERRATUM.—4th S. vi. p. 169, col. i. line 34, for "John F. M. Doraston" read "John F. M. Doraston."

